

I. Be it therefore enacted by the President Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better security of the Navigation of certain harbours in the County of Northumberland;" and also an Act made and passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the better security of the navigation of certain harbours in the County of Northumberland;" be, and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for such Commissioners as his Honor the President or Commander in Chief for the time being, shall appoint, or which may be appointed, or the major part of them, to erect, build, rebuild, replace, and support, in the said bays and harbours, such a number of Buys and Beacons as they or the major part of them, shall think necessary, for the safety and convenience of the navigation of the same.

III. And be it further enacted, That there be and are hereby granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for defraying such expenses as may be incurred, in erecting, building, rebuilding, replacing, and supporting such Buys or Beacons; that is to say:—On all vessels entering the Bay or Harbour of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, the sum of One half-penny per Ton, for each and every ton such vessels admeasure per Register, entering the said bay or harbour of Miramichi: on all vessels entering the bay or harbour of Richibucto, in the County of Kent; the sum of One penny per ton, for each and every ton such vessel admeasure per Register: on all vessels entering the harbours of Baie du Chevreuil and Cocagne, in the County of Kent, the sum of One half-penny per ton, for each and every ton such vessel admeasure per Register: on all vessels entering the Bays and Harbours of Ristigouche, Bathurst, Caracquet and Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, the sum of One penny per ton, for each and every ton such vessel admeasure per Register, for each and every time such vessel or vessels may arrive at any of the said harbours.

Provided always, That no Coasting vessel, under the Register of Sixty Tons, shall pay more than once in each year; and no coasting vessel between sixty and one hundred tons shall pay more than twice in each year; and that all vessels clearing from any Ports in this Province, Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova-Scotia, and Newfoundland, and vessels on a fishing voyage, shall be considered coasters under this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the Tonnage duties herein imposed, shall be collected by the Deputy Treasurer of the District of the Port where such vessel may arrive, or such person or persons as he may appoint for that purpose; and that the said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to call upon the Deputy Treasurer of their respective Districts, and the persons to be by him appointed as aforesaid, for such sum or sums of money as they shall from time to time respectively have collected, an account of which sum so to be collected by the said Deputy Treasurer, or the persons appointed by them, shall respectively when called upon as aforesaid, render, upon Oath, to the said Commissioners of the District, deducting from the amount collected, ten per cent., which it shall be lawful for the Deputy Treasurers to retain for their trouble in collecting and paying the same.

V. And be it further enacted, That every Master of such ship or vessel, who shall refuse or neglect to call upon the Deputy Province Treasurer of the District of the Port or Place where such ship or vessel shall arrive, and pay to him, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, such Tonnage duties as are hereinbefore imposed, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, shall forfeit and pay for such neglect, the sum of three Pounds, to be sued for by the said Deputy Treasurer of the District, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, and recovered before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and applied for the purpose of erecting, repairing and replacing such Beacons and Buys.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the Deputy Treasurers shall annually make return of an account of the duties respectively by them received for the District, to the Treasurer of the Province, with proper vouchers of the payment of the money to the Commissioners, already, or who may hereafter be, appointed by virtue of this Act.

VII. And be it further enacted, That Commissioners already appointed, or who may be appointed in pursuance of this Act, shall, on the twentieth day of December, in each and every year, render an account, duly attested, of the monies from time to time received and expended by them in pursuance of this Act, to the Treasurer of the Province, to be by him transmitted, with his account, to the Secretary Office, and shall likewise render a copy of such account to the first Court of General Sessions in their Counties respectively, in each and every year; and the balance, (if any,) of the monies so received by them, in the hands of the Commissioners of the harbours respectively, to be applied by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, for the purpose of further improving the navigation of the said Bays and Harbours.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, shall take away, destroy, deface, or remove any of the said Beacons or Buys, such offender or offenders, shall, on due conviction thereof, by the oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Fifteen pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; and on failure of the payment, or want of goods and chattels whereon to levy; such offender or offenders shall be committed by such Justice or Justices, to the Common Gaol of the County, there to remain for a space of time not exceeding three months.

IX. And be further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for ten years.

An Act in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace for the several Counties in this Province for the time being, to receive for Public uses Grants of Lands lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons, belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same."

Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS, by the second Section of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace of the several Counties in this Province for the time being, to receive for public uses, Grants of Land lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same," the Justices of the Peace for the several Counties within this Province, are only authorized to lease for a term of years, lands granted to them or heretofore given for public uses.

And whereas, in the County of Northumberland, in consequence of the Town Plot of Newcastle being laid out through the County Lot granted for public uses to the Justices of the Peace of that County, it has been found extremely inconvenient and discouraging to the Inhabitants, and disadvantageous to the town, that the Justices of the Peace are not authorized to give Freehold Titles to such parts of the said County Lot as they have sold or may hereafter sell, inasmuch as it has been found to hinder and deter the settling and improvement of the said Town, and also to prevent purchasers from erecting stone and brick buildings thereon.

And whereas, by the fourth section of the said Act, constables are directed to take bail for the defendants appearance at the time and place specified in the writ, but does not direct in whose name the same shall be taken.

Be it therefore further enacted, That the security so required shall be taken in the name of the plaintiff in a sum, not to exceed five pounds, and if the defend-

ant does not appear agreeably to notice, it shall be the duty of the Justice, upon the due return of a capias, to proceed in the same way and manner as is provided in and by the second section of the before mentioned Act, and give judgment thereon as therein directed. And if upon issuing execution against the defendant, he cannot be found, and there shall not be sufficient property whereon to levy, it then shall be lawful for the said Justice, to issue his execution against the goods and chattels of the bail for the amount of such judgment; and the security to be in the form following, that is to say:—

I, A. B. do bind myself in the sum of £50, to be levied on my respective goods and chattels, without further notice, if G. C. shall make default in appearing before I. F. Magistrate, to answer to a cause depending between C. D. plaintiff, and the said G. C. defendant, on the day of next ensuing the date hereof.

III. And be it further enacted, That no person whomsoever, shall be permitted by any Justice, to prosecute, defend, plead or counsel, in any suit or action, to be had by virtue of this Act, or the Act to which this is an amendment, to which such person is not a party unless such person, so offering or appearing to prosecute, defend, plead, or give counsel as aforesaid, shall previously swear before such Justice, that he has not received or taken any fee or reward for the same, either directly or indirectly, nor any other person to or for his use; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, receive or take any fee or reward for the same, either by himself or any other person to or for his use.

IV. And whereas it is necessary, in order to prevent a multiplicity of suits, that when any person is sued, pursuant to the directions of the said Acts, that he or she should be compelled to bring forward his or her set off, (if any they have,) against the Plaintiff at the trial.

Be it therefore further enacted, That when any defendant is proceeded against under the said Acts, shall refuse or neglect to bring forward his or her set off, (if any they have,) against the Plaintiff at the time of such trial, that he or she shall ever after be precluded from suing for the same; and if any such suit be brought, it shall be a sufficient defence on the trial thereof, that the demand sued for, could have been, on a former trial, set off or recovered.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

At a meeting of the College Council on Saturday April 17th, 1830, a Code of Statutes for the Government of the College, proposed by his Honor the Chancellor, as prescribed by His Majesty's Charter, was unanimously approved and adopted; and authentic transcripts, duly signed and sealed, were ordered to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Province and transmitted to the Right Reverend the Visitor.

The College Statutes will shortly be printed, when we intend to publish them at length in the Gazette. At present we present our readers with a statement of the Expenses of a Collegiate course, extracted from the appendix.

TABLE OF DUES AND FEES.

Every person, on matriculation or incorporation, shall pay to the Registrar £0 : 5 : 0

Every person on matriculation or incorporation, if not admitted on the foundation, shall deposit in the hands of the Registrar, for caution money, 10 : 0 : 0

Every member of the University shall pay annually, for the support of the Library, 0 : 5 : 0

For the purchase of Plate, 0 : 2 : 6

Every Member of Convocation shall pay annually towards the support of the College the additional sum of 1 : 2 : 6

Every Member of the College, shall pay for Board and Attendance, for every week of Term which he shall reside in College, 0 : 17 : 6

During Vacation, for every day which he shall reside, 0 : 3 : 0

For every Stranger, whom he may bring to the Table, 0 : 1 : 6

For Dinner, 0 : 1 : 0

Every Member shall pay to each Professor, whose Lectures he shall attend, the annual sum of 1 : 0 : 0

Every Under-Graduate shall pay to his Tutor the annual sum of 5 : 0 : 0

Every person admitted or incorporated Bachelor of Arts, or as a Licentiate in Civil Law, shall pay,—

To the Vice President, 2 : 6 : 8

To his Tutor, or Presenter in case of incorporation, 1 : 3 : 4

To the Registrar, 0 : 10 : 0

To the Beadle, 0 : 5 : 0

Admitted or incorporated Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, or Music

To the Vice-President, 3 : 10 : 0

To the Professor in the Faculty, 2 : 6 : 8

To the Registrar, 0 : 15 : 0

To the Beadle, 0 : 7 : 6

The last week has been prolific in arrivals from Europe. 9 Vessels have arrived at St. John, having been favoured, for the most part with unprecedentedly short passages. By these we have London news to the 24th of March, and Liverpool to the 27th. The latest intelligence however is brought by the JEAN HASTIE, which arrived in 16 days at Halifax, bringing London papers of the 27th. The elevation of Prince Leopold to the Throne of Greece is authenticated.

The reduction of the 4 per cents is determined on.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer issued his formal proposals on the 24th of March.

The Speech of the King of France on the opening of the Session is the most important article in the French Papers. This Speech harmonizes chiefly for three things:—an expedition is determined on against Algiers; the interest of the French Funds is to be reduced; and a strong threat is held out, if the opposition to the King's Government should raise any unpleasant obstacles.

After a very lengthy and warm debate, an address wholly condemnatory of the Polignac administration, was carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 40; the numbers being 221 to 181.

The Chambers have been prorogued to the 1st of September by a Royal Ordinance of the 19th of March.

What further steps are to be taken by the King are yet uncertain. The intention ascribed to him and his advisers by their opponents is—to dissolve the Chamber, and to issue at the same time a Proclamation, or Ordinance, altering the Electoral franchise.

We are sorry to be obliged to postpone almost all the details.

The rupture between the Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia has terminated in a prorogation

without the passing of the principal Revenue Bill, by which about £25,000 has been usually raised for the purposes of internal communication and improvement. The report which we have extracted from the Halifax papers will, in connexion with that of last week, put our readers in possession of all the principal facts and features of the case. Did our limits admit, we should with pleasure add some of the eloquent speeches made on the question. It afforded a fine and rare opportunity for men of talent to display their powers;—and they have made the most of it. On the merits of the question itself we have avowed our opinion, which we see no reason whatever to change. The Council have exerted a right, which the Constitution expected them to reserve for exigencies of the last necessity, to withhold the imposition of a duty, amounting to three farthings a bottle, on French Brandy! As men of sense, they must of course have been actuated by considerations totally foreign to so utterly contemptible a matter; but, supposing those considerations to have been perfectly just and proper, it is to be lamented that they should have chosen their ground so unadvisedly. We will not undertake to say that there are not in the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia propensities and inclinations which His Majesty's Council ought to resist; but why place themselves in a position which, if their antagonists shew but moderate firmness and patience, they must at length abandon as untenable?—We have met with no answer to this question, and we doubt if any will or can be given. It appears indeed that the Nova-Scotian Parliament has not adhered very closely to the practice of their Imperial exemplar; and the Council having been accustomed, by a kind of prescriptive right, to revise the Appropriations of the Assembly, might perhaps thence presume that a little interference with the Ways and Means would not encounter any very serious opposition. But the question being now fairly brought to an issue, and the Assembly having manifest right on their side, it is impossible that they should not finally triumph.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—This is a Clubbing Era; Societies spring up like mushrooms, and are in many cases almost as ephemeral in their duration; the press teems with descriptions of them; and the wits have taxed our faith to the uttermost limits of probability. Sometimes we are entertained with a fanciful detail of the rules and regulations of Societies which exist only in the prolific imagination of the writer. At other times we are wearied by a dull monotonous relation of the proceedings of a body whose members seem united solely by the bonds of stupidity. One society is probably formed with the benevolent intention of alleviating the sorrows of indigence and comforting the child of affliction,—but its funds are exhausted in providing sumptuous entertainments for its members—thus improving wonderfully upon the old proverb "Charity begins at home." Another Society may have for its object the suppression of a particular species of vice, but the inconsistency and insignificance of its members defeat that very laudable design; and their frivolous advocacy makes even virtue appear ridiculous. In short, sir, every society that has yet been organized here has had some peculiar fault, and carried within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. I esteem it, therefore, a singularly fortunate event, that I am enabled to announce to you, sir, and the public, the formation of a Society of Growlers in this town; and I am satisfied that the principles upon which it is formed are such as will preclude the possibility of its speedy extinction. Few qualifications are requisite to entitle a person to admission, and we have therefore a right to expect that we shall be warmly supported by a great portion of the community, because it is an acknowledged fact that there are few persons who are not occasionally addicted to growing; but, sir, it is also unfortunately true that men are not generally disposed to admit the extent of this propensity in themselves, though all are able to perceive it in their neighbours. As our Society is yet but in its infancy, any attempt to give you a particular account of the laws by which we are governed, and the motives which induced us to form ourselves into a distinct body, would, probably, be prejudicial to our interests. I shall, therefore, at present merely point out the most prominent features of our character, by which we may be instantly distinguished; and we earnestly request that all gentlemen who shall hereby feel themselves identified with the fraternity of Growlers, do presently enrol themselves as members, as we have adopted precautionary measures for preventing any person from enjoying our privileges, unless he be "free of the Club," a true Growler may generally be known by a kind of malevolent scowl in his countenance, which never assumes the semblance of joy, except when he is greeted by tidings of the calamities of his friends or neighbours; then, indeed, the radiant smiles of satisfaction dissipate the customary gloom of his features, and a triumphant growl proclaims his happiness. He is a species of thorough bass to the music of life—in whatever key you play, the deep mutterings of the Growler will be heard in responsive harmony.—Every occurrence of life furnishes a kind of text, upon which the Growlers make their comments. Nor are they at a loss for causes of complaint.—Where real causes fail, fictitious ones can be readily substituted; and it is not uncommon to hear a Growler murmuring about ideal grievances, and railing at the phantoms of his own distempered imagination.—Here we are amused with the cynical snarls of a literary Growler, (who having himself gained the summit of Parnassus, threatens all subsequent adventurers with inevitable destruction)—there we are edified by the patriotic growling of a discomfited demagogue. Does the Editor of a newspaper insert an imprudently pleasant paragraph; he rouses the whole tribe of Growlers, and all the neighbouring papers are filled with their clamorous howlings—does a public officer exercise a summary authority in the legal discharge of his duty; tyranny and violation of the rights of the subject, is then the watchword of the Growlers. Is a meritorious person appointed to a lucrative office; he is instantly assailed by a host of growlers, who grumble in horrid concert; where, ever and anon, the terms syzyphant, villain, &c. are heard swelling above the harsh dissonance of their murmurings. Is a virtuous man afflicted by some dispensation of Providence? a general growl is uttered about retributive justice. There is indeed a vast diversity in the species of growls which are in common use. First we have the independent growl for blustering Editors and unsuccessful aspirants to placid wealth—next the patriotic growl for discarded officials, and militia officers;—then the malignant growl for pretended friends and rival lovers;—and the pathetic growl for all men. There is also an ambiguous growl which is something like a compound of ostensible consolation for your misfortunes, and secret exultation at your calamities;—the legal growl, which is generally restricted to defendants in a law-suit; and the desperate growl, the peculiar and invaluable property of ruined gamblers. It is my intention, sir, at an early period to furnish you with a list (for the information of the public) of the gentlemen who are supposed to excel in each.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

CERBERUS, Junr.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—On Friday last, John Owens, John E. Brown and John Thomas, were proceeding up the Nashवास Creek in a canoe; on reaching the Bridge below Pickard's Mill, where the current was very strong, the canoe came in contact with one of

the piers of the Bridge, swung round and upset; and we are sorry to add John Thomas sunk to rise no more. He bore a good character and has left a wife and 6 children to lament his loss. His body has since been found and a Coroners Inquest held.—Verdict.—Accidentally drowned.

A public meeting of the principal Inhabitants and Merchants of Miramichi, was held at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on the 29th ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to make Miramichi a touching port in the projected Steam Boat Navigation between Quebec and Halifax, at which, and at sundry adjourned meetings, held for the same purpose, the following Resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, unanimously, that it is, in the opinion of this meeting, highly desirable, that Miramichi be made a touching port in the Steam Boat Navigation between Quebec and Halifax, as well on account of the conveyance of Freight as Passengers to and from Miramichi, and that the most efficient measures should therefore be adopted to accomplish, if possible the object in view.

Resolved, that a Committee of three persons (from among the subscribers for shares) be chosen by ballot, by the subscribers, to correspond with the respective Committees at Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, upon the subject, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, the above desirable object, upon terms most conducive to the best interests of the Country.

Resolved, that a subscription be forthwith opened for shares in the said Boat, upon condition that Miramichi be made a touching port and that the Boat touch at the Town of Chatham, and Newcastle, each trip. A subscription was then opened and shares to the number of 97 were immediately subscribed.

The following Gentlemen were then elected the Committee of correspondence and negotiation agreeably to the foregoing resolutions viz: Joseph Cunard, Thomas H. Peters, and John A. Street, Esquires.

It was then Resolved, that the Committee as soon as practicable ascertain if the Boat is to touch at Miramichi and report the result to the subscribers.

Much zeal has been already manifested by the Inhabitants in furtherance of this important measure and it is sincerely hoped that the object will be accomplished.—Gleaner.

DIED.

At Paris, M. Gosselin, one of the most illustrious Members of the ancient Academy of Belles Lettres, and one of the most learned Geographers of Europe, at the age of 88, having been born at Lille in 1741.

Society of Saint George AT FREDERICTON.

ON SAINT GEORGE'S DAY, April the 23d, the Members and Friends of the Society are requested to attend Divine Service at the Parish Church of Fredericton at TEN o'clock in the morning, when an appropriate Sermon will be Preached.

Dinner at Mr. Sam. Peters's, long Room to be on the Table precisely at 6 o'clock.

By order of the Committee. G. F. S. BERTON, Sec'y.

Fredericton, 12th April, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of June next, by Virtue of a License from His Honor the President and the Honorable His Majesty's Council, all the right and title of the late JAMES WHITE, deceased; to that Two Store BRICK BUILDING, situate on the corner of Queen and Regent-streets, with the Lot of ground on which the same is situate. The House is commodious and comprises two Stores which from their eligible situation cannot be equalled for mercantile business. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

ASA COY. CHARLES M'PHERSON, } Adm'rs.

Fredericton, 17th April, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

On or before the 5th day of July next, THAT well known Tract of Land at Hampton, in the parish of Douglas, containing 1000 Acres in whole or part to suit purchasers; about 6 acres are cleared and the Land abounds with excellent hard wood, and may be cleared at a small expense. If not disposed of previous to the above period, it will then be offered for sale at Public Auction. Application to be made to WM. RICHARDS, Cardigan Settlement.

Fredericton, 19th April, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Wednesday the 20th day of October next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Tavern of Simon Baxter, in the Parish of Norton:—

ALL the Real Estate of ISAAC BUNNEL, within the County of King's consisting of a certain Lot or Farm of Land purchased by the said ISAAC BUNNEL from ABRAHAM BAXTER, situate, lying and being in the parish of Norton, aforesaid, between Baxter's Mill Stream and Lands owned and occupied by John and Alexander Elliot, containing 200 Acres more or less, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Isaac Bunnel, at the suit of Thomas Prince and Ichabod Lewis. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P.M.

WALTER BATES, Sheriff of King's. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d April 1830.

AUCTION.

ON Monday the 26th Inst. will be Sold by the Subscriber all the STOCK IN TRADE of P. BECK, consisting of the articles innumerable in an advertisement in the first page of this Gazette. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

JOS. BECK, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 20th April, 1830.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of John Holmes, late of Gagetown, deceased, are requested to render the same within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

LEVI TUCK } Administrators. JOHN GLASS, } Gagetown, April 19. tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE, for the above Insurance Office, on moderate terms. JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT. Fredericton, 16th April 1830.